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Canadian side of the temporary line such goods and articles as they desire, without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat river, marked on the aforesaid map No. 10 of the United States commission with the number 5410, and on the map No. 17 of the aforesaid British commission with the number 5490.

"On the Dyea and Skagway trails, the summits of the Chilkoots and White passes.

"It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the department of state of the United States, that the citizens who are subjects of either power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

"The government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers in conjunction with the officer or officers to be named by the government of her Britannic majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by the erection of posts, stakes, or other appropriate temporary marks."

New Books.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN. By Charles F. Dole. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Cloth, 194 pages, with eighty-one illustrations.

This finely illustrated little book for children is full of the beautiful spirit which characterizes all Mr. Dole's writings. It is intended to teach young people "some of the things which they ought to know about our country; things that concern every boy and girl in the nation"; things that "ought to make them feel very glad of our country," that "should stir them all to do something to help make America a happier country in the twentieth century than it has ever been."

THE FUTURE OF WAR, IN ITS TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. By J. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, and containing a Prefatory Conversation with the author by W. T. Stead. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. Cloth, 380 pages. Price, \$2.00.

This is the last volume of Mr. Bloch's great work in six volumes which was published in Russia in the spring of 1897, and has since been translated into French and German. The work has made a profound impression throughout Europe. It was said to have had much to do with the Czar's issue of his famous rescript. This Mr. Bloch denies, and says that his own work and the Czar's preparation for his rescript were only a coincidence. The coincidence, however, was a very remarkable one, and the Czar confessed himself powerfully affected by Mr. Bloch's reasoning. The purpose of Mr. Bloch's work, which grew out of eight years of exhaustive research with the aid of the best military experts of Europe, is to show that a war between any of the great military powers has become a physical impossibility. This he contends in all seriousness is the only possible conclusion to be drawn from the present excessively armed condition of Europe. A war between two of the

great powers would be so destructive in men, so costly in money, and so ruinous to all the industries of the nations, that both nations, victor and vanquished alike, would be bankrupt and utterly exhausted in little more than a year. This position he supports with technical details, with vast array of figures and statistics, which make one tremble to think of such a cataclysm as any great future war is likely to be. Mr. Bloch, after demonstrating, as he believes, that war—great war—has become a utopia, argues that it is utterly absurd for the nations to go on piling up armaments as they are doing. His work and his personal influence had a powerful effect in making the Hague Conference fruitful in the way of the arbitration project. It ought to be in every important library in the country. This volume, just published in translation by Doubleday & McClure, contains Mr. Bloch's conclusions and summaries, and will enable those who have not time and means to examine the whole work to grasp the scope and tremendous significance of the author's reasoning. The preface by Mr. Stead, in which he gives in a graphic way a free rendering of conversations which he has had with Mr. Bloch, serves as an excellent commentary to the argument, and will enable ordinary readers much more easily to comprehend it.

Topics for Essays or Discussions in Schools, Colleges, Seminaries or Debating Societies.

I. THE COST OF WAR.

1. In money.
2. In things destroyed.
3. In the labor of men.
4. Cost of the latest invention in steel-clad ships.
5. Cost of the best siege gun; cost of a single discharge of the same.
6. Transportation of troops.
7. Clothing and food of armies.
8. Pay of officers and men.
9. Coast fortifications—object and cost of them.
10. Effect of modern inventions on the cost of war.
11. War debts of the world.

II. THE WASTE OF WAR.

1. In human lives. Magazine rifles, rapid-fire guns, modern shells.
2. In human health—wounds, camp diseases, exposures, hospitals, semi-starvation in European countries produced by over-taxation.
3. Waste of material wealth. Proportion of national revenues going for war purposes.
4. Waste of talent and ingenuity.
5. Effect of military life on the moral character of soldiers.

III. THE CRUELTY OF WAR.

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| 1. To men. | 4. To animals. |
| 2. To women. | 5. To prisoners. |
| 3. To children. | 6. To enemies. |

IV. THE WICKEDNESS OF WAR.

1. The kind of character it develops in men.
2. The vices peculiar to camps and barracks.